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An Essay  
on

Hepatitis.

By P<sup>r</sup> Pierre Thachelford,

of Virginia.

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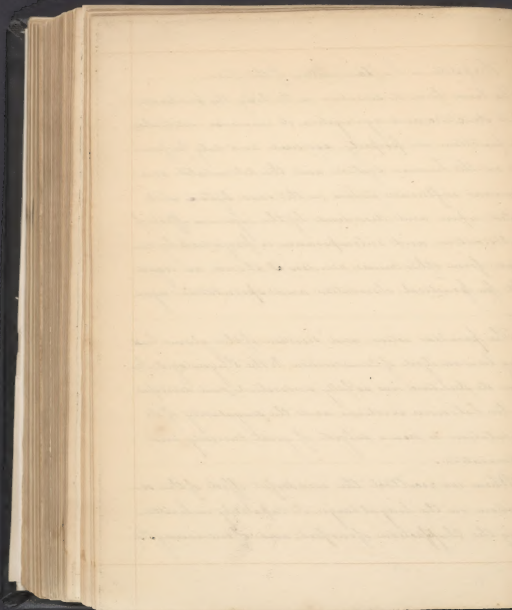
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1  
Hepatitis, or Inflammation of the Liver.

The liver from its situation in the body, the peculiarity of its structure and organization, its immense utility when its functions are properly exercised, and duly performed on the human system, and the detrimental and ruinous influence it has on the same system while acted upon and disordered by the injurious effects of intemperance and intemperance, or prejudiced by disease from other causes, renders it at once an object fit for practical observation and speculative inquiry.

The peculiar action, and secretion of this gland had long been an object of consideration to the Physiologist, before its structure was so fully understood, and developed by his laborious exertions, and the singularity of its circulation is now a subject of great curiosity and admiration.

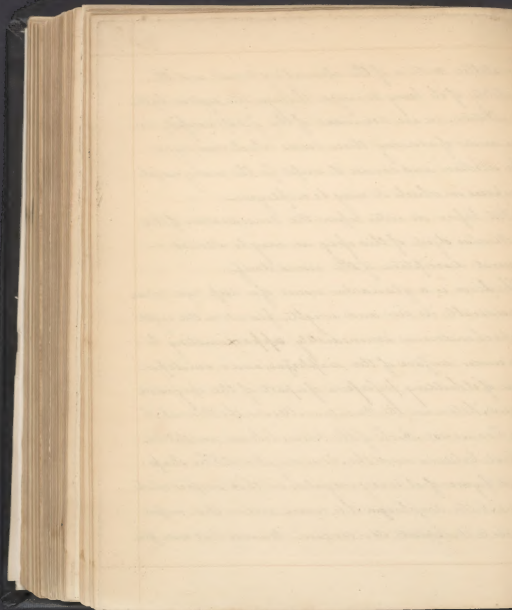
When we recollect the wonderful effects of this secretion on the body at large, its capability in hastening the Chylification of our food, and of increasing the



peristaltic motion of the alimentary canal, and the  
 facility of its being conveyed through the system by the  
 circulation; we are reminded of the great necessity we  
 are under of avoiding those causes which can injure  
 the secretion and render it unfit for the many useful  
 purposes in which it may be employed.—

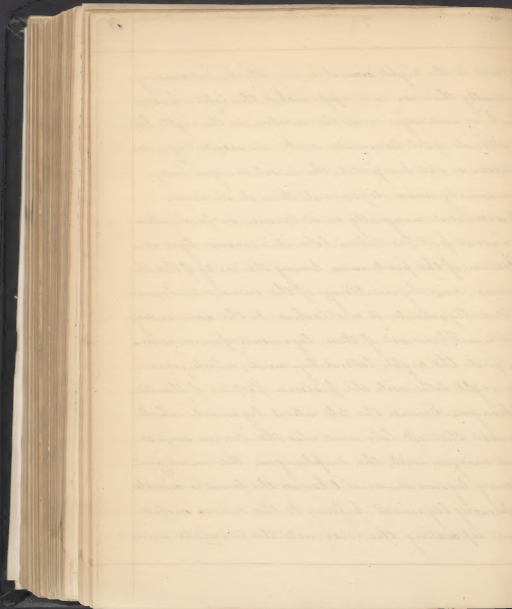
But before we enter upon the consideration of the  
 particular effects of this effay, we may be allowed a  
 general description of the viscus itself.

The Liver is a glandular viscus of a deep red colour,  
 considerable its size and weight, placed in the right  
 hypochondrium immediately approximating to  
 the under surface of the diaphragm, and a small por-  
 tion of it holding possession of a part of the epigastric  
 region, below, are the Omentum Mense, the Stomach, &  
 the Transverse Arch of the Colon, behind, are the Ver-  
 tebral Column and the Descending Colon. The shape  
 and figure of it is very irregular, on that surface which  
 is next the diaphragm it is convex, and on that surface  
 which is its opposite it is concave. towards that side pla-



placed to the right side it is very thick, but, wearing gradually thinner as it approaches the left. - has as thick round edges next the vertebrae on the right, but its sternal part terminates with an acute edge, its position is not horizontal, the dorsal margin being considerably more dependant than its anterior.

It is divided unequally on its concave surface into two great portions called lobes, it is covered by a reflection of the peritoneum lining the cavity of the abdomen, and by doublings of the same membrane called ligaments, it is attached to the surrounding parts. - There are of these ligaments five in number, first the right lateral ligament which joins the right lobe with the posterior portion of the diaphragm. - Second, the left lateral ligament which connects the left lobe and also the convex surface and margin with the diaphragm. the round and coronary ligaments, - and likewise the broad or middle suspensory ligament passing to the convex surface and separating the liver into the two right and

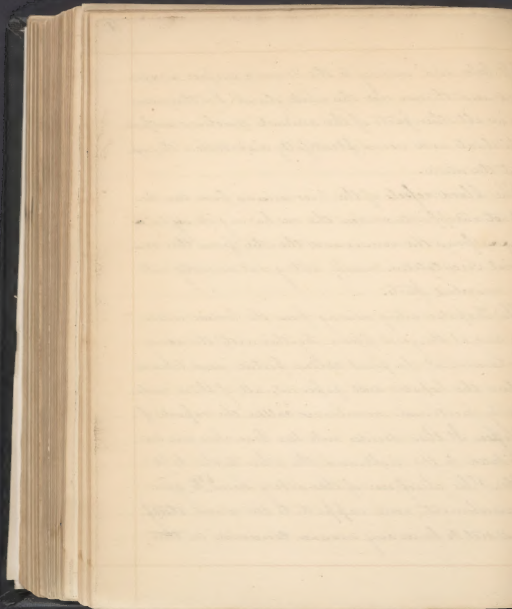




left lobe, and moving to the concave surface is expanded and thrown over the whole gland. In this vessel as in all other parts of the animal machine we find absorbents and nerves plentifully distributed throughout the whole.

The blood vessels of the liver arising from two distinct and opposite sources, the one having its origin ~~in~~ from the venous, and the other from the arterial circulation, ramify with great diversity into the minutest parts.

The hepatic artery arising from the aorta enters the liver at the great fissure together with the vena portarum, at the point called porta, and likewise where the hepatic duct passes out, all of them enclosed by peritoneal membrane called the capsule of Glisson. It then divides into two branches, one distributed to the right, and the other to the left lobe. The chief use of this artery seems <sup>to be</sup> to give nourishment and support to the gland itself and not to be in any manner concerned in the



the secretions of the liver.

The *Vena Portarum*, the great primary of the liver, originates from all the *Chyliferous* vessels, but the liver and is formed by the junction of all the *venae cavae* ascending to the lower part of the *Celiac* and *Mesenteric* arteries as they are distributed to the *Stomach*, the *Intestines*, the *Spleen*, the *Sauvages* and the *pancreas*. Being thus *converged* into the liver with the *hepatic* artery it is *divided*, and *diverges* almost at right angles, thus *splitting* into the two different tubes of the liver, thence, after a plentiful *circulation* it becomes mixed with the blood of the *hepatic* artery assemblage with it in the *venae cavae hepaticae*, and conducted by these tubes to the *vena cava*. Thus formed, it resumes its *arterial* character, and as we have supposed, in its structure for it distributes the venous blood it has collected from the liver, through the substance of the liver, and though it does not possess the principal discriminating mark of an



about the power of Semina & secretum in a man  
generally divided, it has thinkers, says than the  
the war, and even some appearance of murder  
first! It seems to be clearly ascertained fact, that  
the blood brought hither by the renal arteries is  
brought here for the purpose of excretion only; but  
why venous blood should be conveyed to the liver  
for that specific purpose, and not arterial blood  
or why the regulation of the animal economy should  
be altered on account of this particular vessel, we  
are unable to comprehend: we therefore offer no  
opinion on so obscure a fact. —

Concerning the substance of the liver it is well known  
and ascertained through a variety of previous time  
has entertained upon the subject, to be composed  
of a multitude of small glands connected and  
united together by cellular structure. When the  
internal substance of the liver is exposed to view  
and accurately examined there appears to be small  
lobes or cells, attenuated, often pericellular, formed



within it, to secrete the most minute ramifications of  
the ~~venous~~ portarum have accepted; hence as peculiar &  
specific actions of these plexuses on the blood contain  
ed within them, that extraordinary liquor called  
bile is secreted, which is thence into a receptacle  
or follicle, or thence taken up by the "portal" biliary  
sinus which joining and converging frequently toge-  
ther form the hepatic duct. It was held by the  
older anatomists that if the matter were secreted  
into a follicle, then the substance of the liver  
would be truly glandular, but if secreted directly on  
to a small vessel, such as a biliary pore, then the  
substance was, in their opinion, vascular. What ac-  
cording to our notions of the present time, in either  
case the liver is said to be glandular, for we have  
the idea of a gland when any arrangement of  
vessels, performs the office of separating from the  
blood a fluid or substance in its nature different  
from the blood.

On the venous surface of the right side of the liver





and attaches a pear-shaped receptacle called  
vesicular tubes or gall bladder; its junction is insensibil-  
ized by a production of peritonium reflected over it from  
the liver.

The Gall bladder appears to serve no other purpose  
in the human economy than that of a receptacle for the  
bile, though some have imagined that the bile which  
it contains is secreted by it, & that there is a direct  
communication between its cavity and the substance  
of the liver, by what are called hepato cystic ducts.  
Whenever the gall bladder has nothing of a glem-  
in appearance, except in the mucous follicles attached  
to its central membrane; and as the existence of  
hepato cystic ducts in the human subject has  
now completely disappeared, we must infer that the  
gall bladder is merely a passive receptacle. -  
Saunders on the liver, Chap. 6th.

From the earliest times the ability and suscep-  
tibility of Authors have been exercised and practiced,  
in order to discover the peculiar functions of the



liver. They believe it to be the chief and supreme  
 view of the liver, the great director of the ure-  
 mal system, and that the fluids of nutrition come  
 there converted, and converted into blood by its  
 action. Its principal use is the secretion of the  
 bile, which being conveyed to the intestines there  
 performs some essential action on the food, and  
 also excites the alimentary canal to a more proper  
 fulfilment of its digestive offices. The effects of  
 the bile on the system appears to be more clearly  
 marked in warm climates than in colder ones, its  
 superfluous and overabundant secretion, and also  
 its acrimony are the sources of many violent and  
 dangerous diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, and im-  
 prudence, ichthæmic eruption is the cause of the in-  
 creased action of the liver and its increased production  
 of the bile which being removed thereby sometimes  
 the jaundice, as well as the auxiliary cause of the inflam-  
 mation, the secretaries, also of the liver.

After this cursory explanation of the liver and its func-



Functions we will now proceed so far as our slender ability will carry us with the view of some little illustration, to Heat of inflammation generally.

The doctrine of inflammation, are involved in so much obscurity and uncertainty that nothing like an accurate knowledge of its phenomena has yet been secured; or have we the most remote hope of being able to add any new light to them - but mean only to anticipate given hypotheses...

Inflammation may arise from various remote and external causes acting as external agents, or from various agents applied, such as burns, scalds, &c. or mechanical violence of any sort. Cold being a frequent cause, and gives rise to various effects, all generally, and likewise various substances being in any part of the body, irritating by their chemical action, or mechanical form & compressing by their bulk or gravity." Such being generally, & not ~~now~~ universally the admitted remote causes of inflammation, but that circumstance and agreement



has not existed with the illustrious Authors of Modern  
 science, with regard to the proximate cause of the  
 same. Numerous and various have been the ~~various~~  
 opinions held and advocated by the different writers  
 on the subject: diversified, change and singular,  
 have been their suppositions — and even at the stage  
 of physical knowledge the medical world seem to be  
 divided among themselves each party, and the harm  
 as it were to carry on the controversy with much  
 warmth and zeal.

Boissier and Dr. Keilow contended that the prox-  
 imate cause was to be found in the increased action  
 of the blood vessels, and the impetuosity and ran-  
 gidity of the circulation, associated with a spasmodic  
 constriction of the capillary or terminal of the ar-  
 terial vessels. But as from their and repeated obser-  
 vations it has been ascertained that the small ter-  
 minals of the small arteries are in an ~~uninflamed~~  
 state in the inflamed part as well as the small  
 arteries themselves it would seem to be fact, that





that in such spasmodic stricture or spasm could exist. For if this spasm ~~could~~ did exist in the end of the arterial circulation and the legs was retained in arteries and veins blocked up which would be the consequence of the spasm being in the capillaries, we must have then ~~independently~~ that there would be ~~asphyxia~~ <sup>asphyxia</sup> in the commencement of the disease later, in the venous circulation generally. — If I might venture these remarks, the art, the ingenuity, the ability and the modesty of the writer, joined with his prof. view of good nature and kindness towards his fellow beings, seem almost to say, my claim demonstrated without death and criticism without ~~exaggeration~~.

Another ingenious hypothesis the author of which is the celebrated Dr. McRae on the nature of asthma, consists not only in the action of the blood being greatly increased; but that the resistance to the course of the blood is removed or diminished. The resistance is opposite to the course the



blood to remain and the obstruction from any action of the vessels no longer continues: equality in the circulation of the part being the consequence of this removal, no injury could arise to the vessels, from this facility of passage or equality of motion. This hypothesis, then like the other must be abandoned by its advocates as it will ~~not~~ desert and forsake them.

The doctrine now held by many learned and eminent physicians of England and elsewhere seems to be, that inflammation consists simply in the increased action of the blood vessels, propelling forward a greater quantity of blood than usual into the part affected, thereby increasing its irritability and rendering it more acutely sensitive; its vessels being distended beyond their natural tone, and the circulation of the blood through them being stronger, and more powerful and rapid. — This reasoning appears to us to be more fully adapted to the general phenomena of fevers or even of



Hemorrhages than to the doctrine of inflammation, believed to be correct. — That theory of inflammation which appears to be the least of, elements, and which is the direct contrary of the one last mentioned, is that state the blood is in, coagulating, instead of an increased impulse of the blood, in a diminished momentum of its volume.

This hypothesis is founded on the belief that there is a congestion in the Organization of the parts affected; and that something like a paralysis or an atony exists in the vessels, comprising the inflamed part. For unless there is diminished flow in the volume of the blood arising from some injury in the vessels affected, producing a stoppage in the current of the fluid; or from some hinderance or obstruction in its course, Congestion which is the necessary cause of inflammation could not take place. If there be an increased rapidity in the flow of the Circulating Mass, the bulk and volume of that mass must be assumed. No rapidity and celerity give indication of its ~~abundance~~



shallows, and that shallows is a diminution  
 of volume together with its rise and ebb, ebbs  
 and dashes through, any thing like a "dam" or "let",  
 and in that continuance of the circulation, there  
 would necessarily be no congestion, and from  
 no inflammation could arise as congestion is sup-  
 posed to be absolutely the constituent of inflam-  
 mation.

We have stated that congestion does double itself  
 in the inflamed part, and that it is actually the  
 cause of inflammation: from experiment and  
 observation with the microscope, it appears to be  
 clearly demonstrable, that the movement of the blood  
 upon inflamed part is seen to be preternaturally slow,  
 and that in some instances the stagnation is so great  
 that the flow of blood is scarcely perceptible, its  
 character seeming to be changed almost entirely  
 from arterial to venous blood.

If we observe the termination to which inflammations  
 is liable, we are forcibly led to conclude that





the vessels concerned in the organization of the parts  
~~afford~~ decreased, upon the secretory action of  
 the glandular parts of the body, by which means  
 they relieve themselves of the load of superfluous matter  
 which they are larded, (if not thrown promptly  
 relieved.) It is also clear that this glandular construction  
 which the capillaries are forced to take on, could not  
 perform its secretory office, (for sometimes is requir-  
 ed in the execution of that power necessary to  
 draw from the blood a substance, not originally  
 belonging to it) did the blood pass with a quick,  
 rapid and violent motion through the appendage  
 of vessels. The pain, heat, and tension which we  
 find as constant symptoms attending a part  
 said to be affected with inflammation, is another  
 proof of a "remora," or obstruction choking and block-  
 ing up the passage for the blood in its vessels. For if  
 the motion of the blood was rapid and copious, no  
 time would there be to cause pain, create heat and  
 tension; which we hold to arise from an over



fullness and distention, or from an injury inflicted on the affected vessels; the rapidity of course, easy flow of blood, its short stay in any particular portion of the vessel, would least relieve, rather than pain. constantly discharging, and turning out was enough to produce disease.

What can we infer from the nature of the remote causes of inflammation, other than that which convinces us that the general action on the part affected is by a great deal diminished rather than increased by their application. These causes are ascribed to be cold, mechanical violence, and the contact of chemical irritants that would not of themselves be powerful enough by mere application, to produce inflammation. But an absolute injury of the part, severe contusion, thereby depriving the vessels of that energy of action necessary to the health and proper distribution of blood throughout the part; and obviously diminishing their power







know. We do not mean to say that it is an indicator never to be depended upon, as proof of an inflammatory tendency:—other than that, we would inculcate the belief that as a general rule it may be found to be correct;—yet as there are many exceptions 'tis no constant sign of the disease, no pathognomonic symptom, for it may frequently be seen attendant on other disorders.

*Inflammatio Hepatis*, an inflammation of the liver, by Dr Cullen placed as a genus of disease in the class fevers, and order phlegmasiae, and by him explained and defined to be a febrile affection attended with tension and pain of the right hypochondrium, often pungent, like that of pleurisy, but more frequently dull or obtuse; a pain at the umbilic and at the top of the shoulder of the right side; much uneasiness in lying down on the left side; difficulty of breathing, dry cough, scanty and discoloured

We find in the application of cold, in the infection





of external injuries from cuts, wounds, blows, &c.  
 the cause of inflammation, in general; but then, acids,  
 hepatic may arise from great fatigue and violent exer-  
 tion; an exposure to intense summer heat, an injudici-  
 ous and intemperate use of spirituous and vinous liquors,  
 intermittent and remittent fevers; long and distended  
 by continuance; and it is likewise sometimes occasioned  
 by concretions of a solid nature, in the parenchyma of  
 the liver. To press the body, after extreme exercise and  
 fatigue, to a cold, damp atmosphere, the perspira-  
 tion being by it suppressed, the consequent effect  
 will be, almost frequently, inflammation of the liver.  
 The mind affected with much anxiety, disturbed  
 by many fearful forebodings of the future, vacil-  
 lating between hope and fear, extremely solicitous  
 for certain events of magnitude; derangement in  
 the organs of digestion and assimilation; the cessation  
 of some secretion, bilious discharges, fevers, — lay  
 frequently the seeds of obstruction and disease, which  
 obtain to the liver.

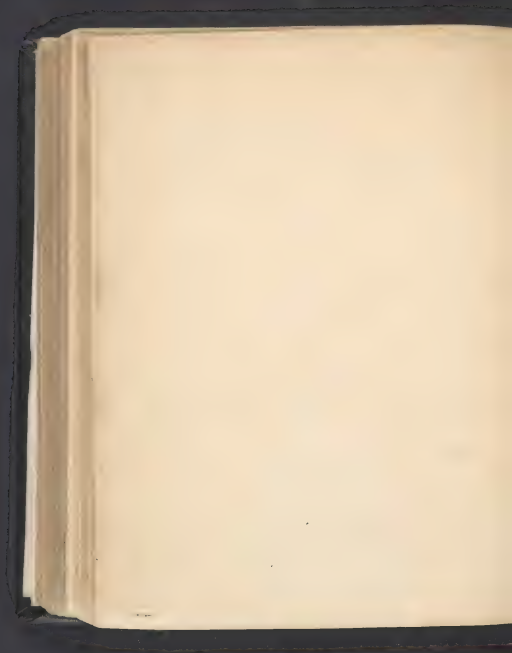






It is to be corroborated with inflammation of the veins.  
An increased heat created in the body, by an increase  
of arterial tension, supplies the place of a hot climate  
in the organization of the hepatic system; generations  
a disease nearly allied in both instances, by its symptoms  
as well as by its deteriorating consequences.

By some authors the Hepatitis of India and  
Europe is said to be widely different and dissimilar in its  
symptoms, and occasionally in its termination. It flows  
constantly towards the former as a pathognomonic symptom,  
but is universally absent in the latter disease; that of  
Europe tending on action inflammation, soon coming  
to suppuration as a necessary effect, it is frequently  
decided as the other assuming the form rather of in-  
flammation, congestion and distension the specu-  
le of hepatitis; this country, from the violence of the  
phlogistic symptoms being much greater, its conse-  
quences much more severe than that of India,  
more fatal in its effects, but not so frequent in its  
occurrence. The violence of this inflammation is



generally cast two Pinks, one white, exhibiting pale  
 redness of lips and genuine inflammation, and  
 the other likewise, the periorbital region being now  
 less inflamed, with an induration and enlargement of  
 the mamma attended with a thin fluid. A violent pain  
 in the right thigh, shins, and sometimes also accom-  
 panied by a sense of stiffness, with pain proceeding to  
 the crassities, thence to the head of the sternalis of  
 the right arm, increased by exposure associated with  
 dry heat and some dyspnoea, difficulty and uncon-  
 scious attendance were remarked, I have scrip-  
 tured the arm affected: being, however, attended  
 accompanied with vomiting of bilious matter, great  
 thirst, or desire to be hard and frequent stools from 90  
 to 100 in a minute, with a hot and dry skin, the  
 tongue at the same time covered with a brown  
 viscidous stuff, either of white or white appearance;  
 and after the disease had been for several days some  
 quantity of blood mixed, the eyes appearing to be  
 less violently affected with that changed colour.





The symptoms of the disease are not always so strongly marked as here indicated, but frequently such patients would notice that occasionally it may come and go through life without the affected individual's being aware of the nature that prey upon his system within.

The parenchymatous structure of the liver being so sensitive may be attacked by an inflammation sufficiently powerful to destroy its substance without announcing by sign or token the approach of an event that will rid it of existence: even that in deep sleep. I have found many instances have been seen of its death & suppurated. I have noticed during life no indications <sup>any</sup> is given of it. The pain is generally acute and violent when the liver's surface is thus glacerated or approached by inflammation, producing a very disagreeable cough and feeling of tightness about the thorax. From the approximation of the convex surface to the diaphragm and lungs.

Both ancient and modern medical writers have made distinctions between the symptoms that occur



when the inflammation occupies the concave surface  
of the oses and those that are present when the  
anase affects the concave. It is said, when great  
difficulties of breathing arise, cough accompanying the  
pain in the region of the oses, that these symptoms  
indicate the inflammation to be seated in the superi-  
or concave part; but when the inflammation occu-  
pies the concave or inferior surface, which lies con-  
tiguous to the stomach and duodenum, there is nose,  
aching and smarting, and moreover, the pain is not so  
situated in the region of the oses as in the first instance.  
In the other species of the disease, called chronic, there  
is a more or less high, of phlegm, a cough, a suspension of  
general health, a weakness of the system, a complexion of  
a sallow or sordid hue, acidity, stomacheal pains and  
indigestion; attended with headache, uneasy sleep, fan-  
tasy, diarrhoea, and a clay coloured stool, for the  
want of a proper bilious secretion. The crines, which  
is light red and sometimes a red sediment, loses the  
abundance of mucus, with water, in the region of the



less there is evidence of weight and management with in  
 this point as a some weight difference. Another reason  
 why we cannot keep the eye to the eye of the doctor  
 and we can't see anything. The more we see from  
 the eye we can understand. For instance, double vision, green  
 and red double vision, patient seems to be looking to the  
 eye with some delay, yet nevertheless for the eye it is  
 not the same. It is not in any way, nor can we understand  
 anything about it in them.

In order to determine on some point whether or not  
 examine the different symptoms, each particular, in  
 the mind we have then symptoms of ~~the disease~~  
 which are not frequently attended with  
 disease unlike the symptoms of another disease, or  
 the condition of the eye which is given in the  
 diagnosis. For many things, however, in disease occur  
 which are said to appear as symptoms of their  
 particular disorders, then are called the pathognomonic  
 signs, which ought always to be known, and are  
 well understood by the practitioners; to which pos-



passive muscular action and relaxation is re-  
quired.

It is to be noted with great solicitude to distinguish a  
true pneumonia by observing that the pain in the thorax  
is complicated usually to the surrounding countenance  
suffering together with a general suffusion in the eyes,  
expectoration not exceeding to the cough, which is dry,  
the tightness about the chest and laboured breathing  
being much less. From lactaria, by the expectoration, the  
tendency to retain mucus and food without trans-  
mission connected rejection, and now pain is less in-  
creasing increase of them. The slow respiration and  
muscular power are much greater in erect and  
erect state of the body, calm stomach, steady pulse  
the pulse full and quick; may serve to distinguish  
it from a spasm of the gut ducts; in which, some-  
times a relief from pain is obtained by a posture of  
the body. There are upon the knees.

Thus, like other inflammations may have its ter-  
minations in resolution, suppuration, gangrene and









A prudent abatement of the febrile symptoms an  
improvement of the coagulability, therefore, is not much  
wanted by the system, returned appetite, and some  
little increase in the bulk of the body. But constant  
pain in the region of the liver, a full, frequent  
pulse, great heat, thirst, anxious, extensive and  
rapid, warns us of approaching suppuration. —  
Which may be known by frequent shivering,  
sense of weight in the part, pain cephalic but more  
throbbing in the tumour, enlargement of tongue, with  
some flushings of countenance, and the abscess  
when formed, from its contiguity to various parts  
is the cause frequently of dangerous and violent  
accidents; for the matter, by insinuating itself into  
the cavity of the thorax may excite a purulent  
~~excess~~ ~~excess~~ empyema.

On dissection we are presented with the liver  
much changed in colour and dimensions. Often  
of a deep unaltered purple hue, and occasionally  
in drunkards, of a white and grayish appearance;



The effluvia become greatly enlarged and  
burst to the surface. Frequently abscesses are found, not  
near to the organ, but also take place; Tonsillitis  
Stomatitis and Pharyngitis are met with;—and the  
membranes are also found affected with inflammation.  
In the treatment, the indications clearly are ~~seen~~ to  
subdue the violence of the inflammatory symptoms  
when present, and to reinstate the liver in <sup>the</sup> proper  
exercise of its healthy functions. If the symptoms of  
Acute Stomatitis should appear, they are to be met by  
such remedies as will cause a subsidence of the tumour  
that may exist, or, if suppuration have commenced,  
to hasten the termination of the process, and not pro-  
ceed to cure the matter.

In the first period of the Phlegmon to cutten de-  
crease the inflammatory stage, his chief reliance  
should be placed upon plentiful, repeated, by the  
mouth, and proper discharges from the alimentary  
canal. To form associations often used for a full in-  
crement, always directed by the violence. ~~When~~



of the disease (and the strength of the patient)  
 from a large inflex, rather than a small one, and the  
 ground that the system will become greatly im-  
 proved by the continued evacuation of the blood,  
 without the local inflammation being disturbed in  
 its course, so long as the patient continues faint, full,  
 and tranquil, difficult breathing, the throat after  
 being drawn exhibiting a buff appearance when  
 the acute face still belongs to the case,  
 we should perform the operation of blood letting.  
 It seems to be a remedy of such sovereign efficacy,  
 that it should be copiously and promptly used, and  
 implicitly relied upon. But frequently the disease  
 exists without any marked symptoms or positive  
 know to warn us of the danger, or to indicate to us  
 its inflammation, tenderness, so that suppuration will  
 have taken place, before the depleting process has  
 been thought to be required. The secondary sym-  
 ptoms as diarrhoea, dry cough, pain in the stomach  
 and great tenderness of the organs on being probed





a little hard appears: pointing out the nature of the  
inflammation.

This operation has been plentifully used, we should  
not fail to turn our attention to the <sup>external</sup> tube.  
I am under constant concern with respect to some  
the progress of the sort, every day until the disease  
decides either is removed to suppuration. A sin-  
ging with leeches attached to the part affected, is  
with a scarification some cupping glasses may  
be used to draw off great and moderate quantities  
it extracts the blood ~~from~~ immediately from the  
inflamed vessels.

But when the disease seems stationary, notwithstanding  
the use of either of the means here recommended, we  
may apply a large blister plaster to the side, the  
use made by which may be continued open by  
repeated application of them, or by some stimulating  
ointment, since the course of the disease much less  
it will arise, as in other inflammations, by  
exciting a gentle diaphoresis; which by ~~reducing~~



warming the blood to the surface of the body,  
 it will lessen or remove internal congestions, relax  
 constrictions of the external vessels, and stimulate  
 action by reducing the quantity of the circu-  
 lating fluids." To promote the cutaneous discharge  
 necessitating doses of the larvized calomel may be given  
 with very happy and efficient effects—prescribed in  
 doses of ʒ of a grain, together with ʒ of grains of nitrate  
 of potash and an ounce and a half of the saline draught,  
<sup>or</sup> ~~the~~ mild diluent liquors will likewise be serviceable  
 When the pain is very severe in the region of the  
 liver, and the skin dry and hot, the warm bath may  
 be resorted to. The antiphlogistic plan of Boerh. is almost  
 similar to Galien's, adhering to, and continually repeating  
 animal feed of every sort, abstinence from wine and fat grease  
 with avoidance of the pleurist and cathartick  
 spirits, such as that of a viscinaceous and crumbly nature  
 may be administered to the patient without danger,  
 whilst that which is gross and difficult to be digested must  
 be the more injurious and prejudicial. Cooling drinks



mixed with some softable, or other acid, will add greatly  
to the use and benefit of the summer visitors who come  
what is a "bedouinage".

The number of these diseases, and sometimes with the choice of  
the means, and advantage used in each, and the few hopes  
which we may have formed with regard to their efficacy in  
the case, will be less shown by the varying evidence of the  
mortality. When we find out of late to be thus unavailing  
and unsuccessful we are forced, however unwillingly, to  
our various good & true, various to ourselves, from the  
management, using the numerous methods applied  
to cross the border, as we to produce a more active action  
within the system. No emergency taken to cause a slight  
alteration of the month or gentle modification in this way.  
The various cases to cause almost surely to produce  
more. We are in this case many other serious  
cases, some to produce a remedy of "infectious" success  
and certain and unaltered success. Order it to be written  
in a statement of treatment and the region of the part  
diseased, even right to the amount of ~~infectious~~



machines or stercor alents, until the month begins to be a  
little over, & any disadvantage or inconvenience, or a  
want of proper success should arise from its use, then  
recommenced, till it is well apply the motion to the  
groins and then continue it till salivation is the conse-  
quence; Calomel may be given at the same time internal-  
ly, conjoined with opium or antimony, in the form of  
pill, acting as an auxiliary to the friction used, in bring-  
ing about its effect sooner than otherwise. As stated or  
deadly use of Mercury can be attended, no fears with  
respect to a salivation must be held, as no injury  
can arise from it, only as subsequent to some unusual  
taste exposure; but an infinitude of good will view al-  
most every case the unmerciful end of its sufficient  
and plentiful application to a Constitution, as much  
enfeebled and diseased as the one affected with Hepatitis.  
Use it with courage and determination, tempered  
with discretion, and guarded with a thorough know-  
ledge of the medicine.

Recollect then, that in Confirmed Hepatitis this





medicine must be used to its uttermost and perseveringly  
 continued, to begin in any other mode of treatment would  
 be found fatal, uncertain, and dangerous in the extreme,  
 leading down in the part of the curative operations, and  
 above every one else, to the intervention of the  
 Anomalous and violent of the lungs and per-  
 taining to a necessary consequence of the proper regimen  
 of the Mercury therapeutically administered. And thus it appears  
 that by a plentiful depletion by venesection, copious dis-  
 charges from the catarrhes by increased, repeated  
 blood letting, blistering, the administration of gentle but  
 efficacious diaphoretics, and a mercurial course man-  
 aged with some little caution and circumspection, and  
 a strict attention to the antiphlogistic measures, we may  
 often than otherwise ever reach the most dangerous  
 and insupportable disease. Yet cases occur where it is ad-  
 vanced to such a degree that it is imperceptible to suppuration by its violence and  
 protractedness, the remedies made use of not being sufficiently  
 powerful, or too sparingly and timidly ministered to  
 the sick, to be of necessary and decided influence on



the obstinate disease.

When suppuration has taken place, we should change  
our antiphlogistic plan of regimen, to one more nutritious  
and stimulating tendency, our depleting remedies should  
be abandoned. For more invigorating and strengthening  
pur, we order that the process may be carried on gently  
and without pain, and to cause the abscess to determine  
outwards. That the salutary intentions may be effec-  
ted, we should administer a generous nutrition  
diet. The Conchona bark to the amount of a drachm  
or a drachm and a half combined with a moderate  
quantity of wine daily, and so continue till sup-  
puration is fully completed. Emmentation and heat  
be applied externally. For ever the abscess that it  
may be induced to point outwards, being rendered  
up fatally dangerous, than when discharging itself  
internally.

The process of suppuration being entirely and perfectly  
completed, either naturally, or by the aid of such a  
plan of management as here detailed, which if



readily pursued will hardly fail to accomplish the desired ends; and an constant fluctuation and softness of the tumour existing, we should at the most dependent part carefully lay it open. Divide the integuments with the scalpel until you reach the abscess, then, as it seems fit to the operator, plunge the lancet or Trocar into it, place the patient in the most favourable situation, possible for the evacuation of the matter; compress the belly by means of a bandage, and suffer the contents of it to be gradually drained off, As heretofore advised, the Cinchona bark, wine, some stomachic elixir, and a nutritious diet should be prescribed throughout the whole course of the cure.

Should we be consulted by a patient labouring under Chronic Hepatitis, either as succeeding to an ill cured acute Hepatitis, or being discovered without any apparent symptoms of former disease upon the constitution, no chief reliance ought to be placed on mercury and nitric acid, administered as an auxiliary remedy will be found of much utility.



Introducing the mercury into the system gradually and cautiously, when the symptoms are mild, so as to bring about a salivation, but when the symptoms are very violent and urgent, be enterprising and fearless, and dash it into the system by every means in our power.

Whilst thus endeavouring to insinuate the medicine into the circulation, the pains being acute and the febrile actions severe, in order to mitigate which we must have recourse to counteractions, blisters applied over the injured part, a gentle moisture brought over the body by means of flannel next the skin, leeches, and warm diaphoretic drinks. Friction with the hand or by application of the flesh brush over the regions of the liver will be of great operant service. It is likewise to keep up the peristaltic motion of the intestines causing a regular stool or evacuation to oppose which, given at the time occasionally a dose of the sublimated of mercury mixed with a proper quantity of Salap or Colocynthis, succeeds in the following.





morning by some neutral salt.

In those cases where mercury cannot be used (such as in those of a scrupulous habit or of a scorbutic tendency, or where it has been unsuccessfully given, without detriment or prejudice to the affected person) nitre may be resorted to with considerable advantage, and frequently with an appearance of success which never could be obtained by a mercurial course. Its mode of action being very much alike to that of mercury, it may be given where mercury is indicated with almost equal expectation of effect: it will resolve tumors and discontinue inflammation with almost equal facility, and by the same sort of operation that mercury does. Being very antiseptic in its operations, it imparts vigor to all the functions of the body, particularly in those cases in which there is too much debility to justify the use of mercury. Commence with small doses and gradually increase them to the quantity of from one drachm to two in twenty four hours. Direct one ounce to be diluted with eight ounces of water, sweetened with a little syrup.



Thus prescribed, its effect is as great as it is extraordinary and surprising in the rapidity and extent with which it performs its purposes. Whether the mercury has been unavailing we may frequently administer this medicine with unobscured ability; acting as a renovator and restitutor of a broken down Constitution.

The cases in Syphilitic Tophi may be affected by degrees, by an abrupt, by intercurrent alterations, or placed in a variety of other states but these are not accurately defined, and which cannot be satisfactorily discriminated by any set of symptoms, as pretty nearly the same treatment is to be pursued under all circumstances, to suit a small and very great impotency, according to local and their various differences.

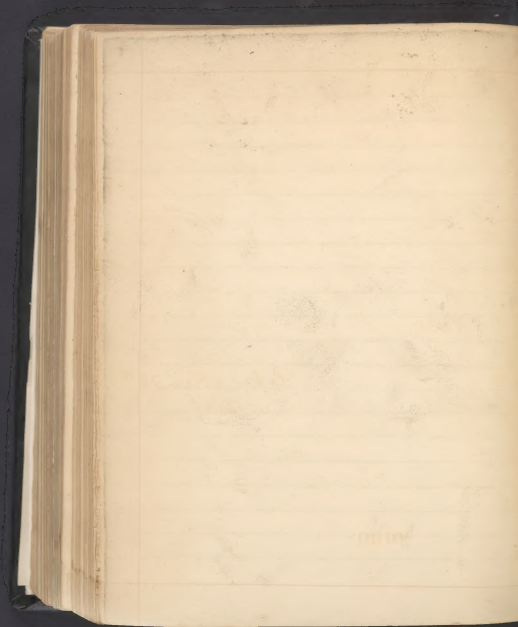
Tell me then what is best laid down implicitly and consider with a certainty of success in the measurement. When the case runs together to give you the mercury in its chronic stage as your chief remedy, your vision and strength of attack and defence must prescribe.



the interstices as an auxiliary supply of power to sustain  
 when the other organs to their inefficiency, weakness  
 or any extreme and extraordinary state of the disease,  
 an endeavour will be necessary with complete and  
 secured good fortune, where our plan has been judiciously  
 executed. As prompt and useful relief, corpus  
 and spiritale with their removal, dissolving humours  
 of menses, and a thorough and clean evacuation of  
 the intestines, and of the various matters retained  
 therein, by the use of sculls, but Medical purga-  
 tives, &c. convey a gentle cathartic and sweeten  
 in the bowels by the administration of mild cathartics  
 and the pleasant application of stimuli to  
 the skin. To dispel the fears and gloom of your patient  
 have him conveyed to a quiet & some warming place  
 of a chalybeate nature that by a change of scene  
 & air, hope may revive and be found in your curative  
 power. But when we find all our endeavours ineffectual  
 in healing, and that the disease with much steps is  
 approaching to the desperate low, Patient, then must.



calm and soothe his distress, offer him the holy balm  
of comfort and of hope. while there is life, life may  
be continued, and at last, though reluctantly, leave  
him to the fostering care ~~and~~ of nature and his God.





Whitcomb

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by John H. Whitcomb  
John H. Whitcomb

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